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Care of children at Frankfurt Airport



Among the record figures which Frankfurt's Rhine-Main Airport can publish for the past year the figure 14,374 seems slight when it is considered that eight million passengers passed through.

But behind this statistic hides one of the nicest, most human parts of the whole coming-and-goings at the airport. The figure is taken from the records of the airport nursery.

It signifies that in the 365 days of 1969 no fewer than 14,374 tiny passengers were looked after by Sister Gretel, who along with five other nurses have taken care of the little ones' troubles.

"In the summer in-season we have had as many, 120, little visitors in our care. They come here for a few hours; maybe just for a minute or two. During this time their mothers tend to rush off and do some last minute shopping.

Sister Gretel, who has been in charge of the nursery for twelve years says: "The littlest one was only a few weeks old.

"Or maybe those who have just come off a long gruelling flight will want to leave their tots here while they go and relax with a hot strong coffee. Between November and February things are a little quieter for us."

Nurses at the Frankfurt Airport nursery

can talk to their small charges in five languages. But if they have to look after a baby whose language they cannot speak sign language comes to the rescue. It is international.

The rooms where the children are cared for are pleasantly laid out with children's furniture, but there are also comfortable armchairs for attendant parents.

It is obvious at first glance that children are really well looked after here.

Sister Gretel said: "Some times when there is a delay to a flight, particularly American charter flights, we have had children here for two days at a time. They would go with their parents to a hotel at night and come back here the next day."

The babies' restrooms are very small, tailored to the needs of the tots. Here nappies are changed and in the little kitchen bottles are warmed and meals prepared.

The sisters have a lot of understanding for parents who have to circle half the globe to be reunited with their families. They do not kick up a fuss if the parents have not sufficient time to fill out the forms giving details of the child and the family, before leaving their child in the nurses' good care.

Sister Gretel said: "No one can run off and leave us holding the baby! If the parents seem to have been away for too long, we send out a message on the tannoy calling for them and if this brings no response we go out looking for them."



The nursery at Frankfurt Airport.

(Photo: FAG/Georg)

The children who stay at the nursery quickly make contact with each other with the help of the nurses, playing and chatting together and often bursting into tears when they are separated from their newfound friends so quickly!

Children and parents become attached to the nursery. They send 'thank you' letters to the nurses and often announce future visits there. Sister Gretel said: "We have pen friendships all over the world."

At the end of 1971 when the new Reception Hall West comes into operation Sister Gretel and the other nurses will move to it.

Sister Gretel said: "The rooms there are bigger. We planned it all ourselves."

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 February 1970)

Raw bathing

Topless and bottomless men and women will for the first time bathe in the sea-water and natural wave bath in Haffkrug-Scharbeutz from spring onwards.

Twice a week the local authority will open the Baltic coast to the public for naturists.

There is one stipulation to this ever. Men and women will bathe at different times.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 13 February)

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C

Hamburg, 31 March 1970
Ninth Year - No. 416 - By air

Erfurt meeting signifies first brave step on a long road



Many people could hardly believe their eyes and ears when the meeting between the two German heads of government finally took place. Yet there was no mistaking the welcome cries of "Willy Brandt!" over the loudspeaker and press photos definitely showed the handshake between the two men that had appealed to the imagination of so many for weeks beforehand.

Something unimaginable for 25 long years has happened and no one will deny that 19 March 1970 represents a turning-point. It will not, of course, reverse the history of the past 25 years or the twelve that preceded them either overnight or in a matter of a few years but, it does point the way to a new direction in a changed international political landscape.

Willy Brandt himself noted the unusual quality of a summit meeting that had not been prepared down to the agenda in advance. In view of this risk it is small wonder that the meeting began with two prepared monologues. In many respects irreconcilable, they were eloquent evidence of the infinitely difficult task that needs to be solved in the years to come.

As was to be expected, Willi Stoph was largely content to refer to Walter Ul-

enough to put relations on a genuinely normal footing. Ordinary people in both parts of Germany must stand to benefit.

Stoph concentrated solely on the one point, formal recognition Brandt, on the other hand, adopted a more flexible approach. He did without a treaty draft, establishing point-blank the unseverable link between formal recognition and recognition in practice.

Stoph had closely followed the debate in West Germany, witness his observation that prominent representatives of the Bonn coalition were coming to realise that in the long run full recognition is inevitable.

The Chancellor, well aware of the delicate division of labour between the government and parliamentary party leader Herbert Wehner, insisted that the two parts of the country could not regard one another as foreigners.

Admittedly, he argued, one German state cannot represent the other abroad. Chancellor Brandt's departure from the claim to a legal right to sole representation of the German people was unambiguous. But, and who would have thought it were possible but a short while ago, he was equally emphatic to Premier Stoph's face about the other side of the normalisation coin:

"In my view," Brandt stated, "genuine normalisation must make a contribution towards overcoming frontier emplacements and walls within Germany. They symbolise the lamentable peculiarity of our situation."

Another aspect was also clearly mentioned in Erfurt. Speculation that the Berlin question would be left undisturbed at the meeting proved mistaken. Precisely because West Berlin is an island within the GDR and because this geographical peculiarity of the wretched state of affairs in Germany calls for a clear solution there can be no question of a relaxation of tension without a return to normal in Berlin.

Stoph talked in terms of a constructive solution. If this was seriously meant it can, in view of the forthcoming Four-



The special train that took the Federal Republic delegation to meet the German Democratic Republic Premier Willi Stoph (right) pulled into the Erfurt station at a little before ten o'clock on the morning of 19 March. Chancellor Willy Brandt (left) was given a red carpet welcome. (Cartoon: Bernd Bruns/DER TAGESSPIEGEL, Photo: dpa)

power talks in Berlin, only mean the inclusion of a Berlin settlement.

Brandt's visit to Erfurt is an indication that the age of isolation or encirclement of the GDR in the Eastern Bloc is over. This was acknowledged by Stoph himself. Communications will continue at all four levels, in Moscow, in Warsaw, between the four Allies in Berlin and, last but not least, between the two German states.

It is as good as definite that there will be a second summit this spring. Brandt's reference to the need for talks to be confidential is an indication of the seriousness with which the discussions are regarded.

On this occasion it will not be a question of an alibi for the non-materialisation of a return to normal but a matter of the return to normal itself. What, though, is a return to normal?

Coexistence, a commentator on *Deutschlandfunk*, the East Berlin transmitter, recently noted, means struggle, combat in all spheres except on the battlefield. Chancellor Brandt, on the other hand, set out to plead for more peaceful competition. Erfurt was a first, courageous step on a long road.

Hans Schuster
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 20 March 1970)

A new chapter in German history

Not long ago Federal President Gustav Heinemann issued a clarion call for the chapters in German history that deal with the people's struggle for freedom and human rights to be written larger than those dealing with warlords and power politicians.

In Erfurt on 19 March 1970 a new leaf was added to these democratic passages of German history. People of Erfurt spontaneously burst the bounds of government constraint and for a few moments let off steam at the expense of the machinery of suppression.

Regardless whether their jubilation was solely for Willy Brandt and the policy he represents or intended more as a demonstration in favour of the form of government he as Chancellor represents, elementary emotion was vented against the GDR regime.

This was no occasion for jubilation on our part. It was more designed to bring a lump to the throat of everyone who either himself experienced this moving spectacle or followed it on radio or television. It was both a moral tribunal and a demonstration of impotence.

The tragedy lay in Willy Brandt's gestures of appeasement. He immediately realised that not his heart but his political common sense alone must do the talking. A word or a gesture for the public and he might have risked Willi Stoph bringing the meeting to an abrupt end.

Despite the Chancellor's self-control the incident will remain a thorn in the flesh for East Berlin. Bonn makes no bones about its anxiety that East Berlin may adopt an even more rigid approach as a result. The prospect of progress of any kind, slight as it was, has receded into the even more remote future.

The Erfurt demonstration fits perfectly into the sad German tradition of struggle for democratic freedoms, a tradition marked by more defeats than victories.

(Klärar Nachrichten, 20 March 1970)

Frankfurter Allgemeine

ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

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When a newspaper ranks as one of the ten best in the world, both its coverage and its editorial contents assume international significance. Twice the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung has been named one of the ten best newspapers of the world. The first time, in 1963, by professors of the Journalism Department of Syracuse University in New York. The second time, in 1964, by the professors of 26 institutes in the United States.

"Zeitung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a designation that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgemeine's underlying purpose and, more literally, its circulation — which covers West Berlin and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450

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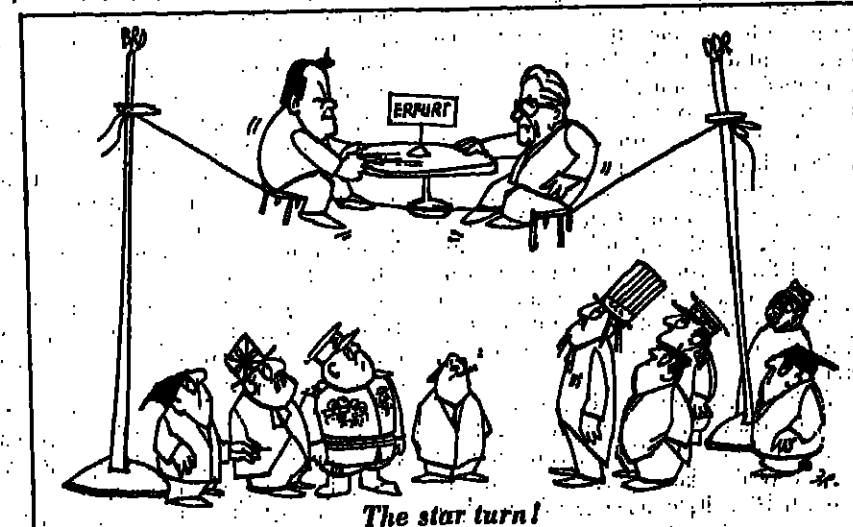
For anyone wishing to penetrate the German market, the Frankfurter Allgemeine is a must. In a country of many famous newspapers its authority, scope, and influence can be matched only at an international level.

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Willy Brandt's draft recognition treaty and to propose negotiations on it and it only.

Once again the differing views as to what represents normalisation were voiced only too clearly. Willi Stoph spoke in terms of genuine equality and meant full diplomatic recognition. Willy Brandt replied that formal documents are not



Frankfurter Allgemeine

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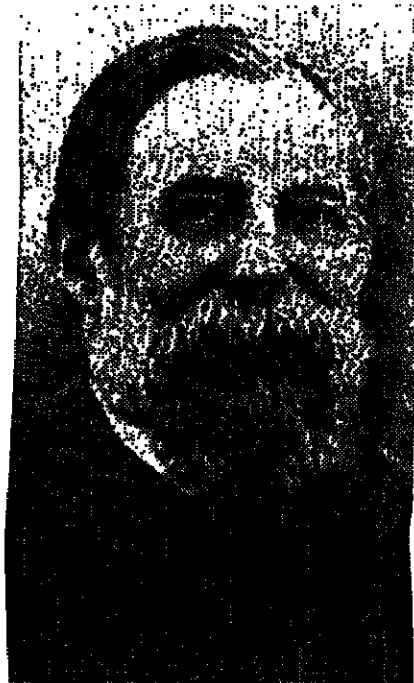
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UNABHÄNGIGE BERLINER MORGENZEITUNG



Friedrich Engels
(Photo: Staatsbibliothek Berlin
Bildarchiv, Handke)

■ ANNIVERSARY

Wuppertal honours Friedrich Engels

A CITY MORE OR LESS PROUD OF ITS FAMOUS SON

wrote in 1963 what had influenced him from the time of his youth. He asked himself how it had not been possible to keep Engels on the straight path of faith. "The thought still worries me today that perhaps the whole course of world history would have been different if this son of our parish had stayed here instead of going off and later forging the sharpest weapons for dialectical materialism and atheistic Communism."

He was doubtless driven out by the pious fathers who paid their workers pittance instead of a just wage and so caused them terrible distress.

The fact that the town council has without objection allocated 200,000 Marks for the Engels celebrations shows that Wuppertal Christian Democrats, in Opposition since 1964, have adopted a balanced relationship to the co-founder of scientific socialism, regarding him now as no more than a person of historic importance. The actual memorial ceremonies will take place at the end of November.

Social Democrat leader Willy Brandt will visit Wuppertal to speak about Engels just as he went to Trier to speak about Marx. He has told Mayor Rau that he would be glad to do so.

Tankred Dorst has been specially commissioned to write a political revue with a title borrowed from Engels: *The Division of Work in the Anthropogenesis of an Ape*. The Berlin Ensemble has also been invited from the East to perform Brecht's *Days of the Commune*. Other items on the programme are an Engels exhibition in the newly established Engels House and a discussion attended by well-known politicians and men of letters.

These events will be supplemented by a congress taking place from 25 to 29 May to be attended by the most important researchers into the life and work of Friedrich Engels. The lectures and debates will then be printed and available by November.

While preparations for the congress and



The memorial stone to Engels in Wuppertal

(Photo: Presse- und Werbemittel der Stadt Wuppertal)

the various events seem to be running perfectly smoothly a further plan has unexpectedly run into stiff opposition. And it is a party colleague who is opposing Mayor Rau. Whereas the issue of a commemorative postage stamp for Karl Marx was sanctioned by the Federal Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, a Christian Socialist, the present Minister, Georg Leber is still opposed to a special issue for the no less important Engels event though a stamp could be issued in time for the November celebrations.

Mayor Rau believes that the Federal Post Office is thus leaving the field open to the Eastern European States and most of all the German Democratic Republic who already used the well-known portrait of Engels with his bushy beard on its first definitive issue in 1948.

Meanwhile this country's Communist

Party (DKP) has announced that it is to organise an Engels memorial on November with prominent DKP speakers as well as an international Engels jubilee in Wuppertal some time in 1970. The DKP offered the town close cooperation and has applied for permission to a congress of Engels experts.

But in Bremen Town Hall a courier brought Federal Chancellor Konrad Adenauer a letter from Otto Grote-wohl suggesting discussions about the formation of a German constitution council. Adenauer did not reply. On 15 January 1951 Adenauer again rejected joint talks and demanded as a precondition the establishment of the democratic bases of a constitutional state.

On 2 November that year GDR President Wilhelm Pieck sent Federal President Theodor Heuss a letter suggesting joint discussions. Heuss declined.

Former Reich Chancellor Josef Wirth was invited to East Berlin by the GDR government and went there at the beginning of January 1952. He and a group of representatives including Gustav Heinemann and Pastor Niemöller were to be won over to inter-German talks.

On 22 June 1952 the Federal Press Office denied reports that Adenauer had advocated direct talks with East Berlin. Because of its dependence on a foreign power, it said, the GDR was in no position to express its own opinion.

This can be described as the matured those not yet corrupted, the matured those who do not consider that scratch my back and I'll scratch yours be the ultimate political and wisdom. In itself, that is if they are power, this type of attitude is dangerous in view of so-called political realities. But that is also true for an attitude isolated from the actual process of the formation of political will.

The question of maturity shifts discussion too much to individual criteria. As elevated as the idea of political individual deciding by himself weighing up all points of view patently and banishing all emotional bias little to do with reality.

All decisions with a social basis voting too, depend on the social context within reference groups such as family circle of friends. Whatever the form are always socially derived decisions.

For that reason the question of political maturity of eighteen-year-olds yields little in this context as indicated

(Continued on page 5)

■ CENTREPIECE

Brandt-Stoph meeting crowns twenty-three tough years of endeavour

In September of that year Bavarian Prime Minister Ehard expressed his support for the GDR proposal to send representatives of the People's Chamber to Bonn. "Do you want to send them away again?" he asked. "We should at least listen to what news they bring."

The visit never took place and neither did the journey to Weimar by Frankfurt's mayor on the 400th anniversary of the death of Lucas Cranach in September. On 25 November 1953 Walter Ulbricht suggested regular talks with Bonn to prepare an all-German government. Bonn declined.

On 9 July 1954 the presidents of the two parliaments of divided Germany sat at the same table at the Evangelical Church Congress in Leipzig. Bundestag President Ehlers, State Secretary Strauss and ex-Minister Gustav Heinemann discussed with President of the People's Chamber Dieckmann and Otto Nuschke, Chairman of the Eastern CDU.

At the end of July 1954 a delegation of the Free German Trades Union Federation (FDGB) came to Bavaria and offered the Bavarian state government donations to the value of one million East Marks, worth at that time about 120,000 Marks, for the victims of the flood disaster. The government declined with thanks and recommended the FDGB to give the donation to the people of the GDR.

On 1 April 1955 the GDR drastically raised the road toll for use of the motorway between West Berlin and the Federal Republic. This GDR reaction to the Trenties of Paris was intended to bring about direct talks with Bonn. The Bundestag Committee for all-German questions under Herbert Wehner issued a sensational statement recommending that Bonn should in future participate in direct talks on inter-zonal traffic as long as this did not lead to recognition of the Ulbricht regime.

At the beginning of June there were talks between "representatives of the two transport ministries," as East Berlin noted in a communiqué. Bonn spoke of the "Federal Transport Administration" and "the Soviet Zone Traffic Authorities." The outcome of the talks was that the road tax was lowered.

After the end of the Geneva Four Power Conference, on 25 July 1955, Konrad Adenauer was heard for the first time to say that there would now be contact between "us and the Soviet Zone". At his holiday home in Mürren, Switzerland, he said that both the Federal Republic and the GDR should allow each other's newspapers to be freely distributed.

ed. He also announced that he intended to visit Moscow.

The day after, Nikita Khrushchev spoke in East Berlin against the Bonn standpoint of four-power responsibility. "It would be best if the Germans themselves solved the problem." He added that the only way was via a European security system and cooperation between the GDR and the Federal Republic.

In September Herbert Wehner said that a clash could not be avoided and recommended answering letters at all events.

The GDR stressed its sovereignty more and more strongly and demanded discussions at minister level to settle points in dispute. Inter-zonal traffic served time and time again as an instrument of pressure.

In 1956 political parties in this country tried to come into direct contact with Eastern Zone parties. Free Democrat politicians Döring, Walter Scheel and Erich Mende left for Weimar in October and discussed reunification with Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) representatives. Not much came of this.

The same month Finance Minister Fritz Schäffer went on a secret mission to East Berlin and spoke with the Bavarian and deputy GDR Defence Minister Vincenz Müller on the possibilities of cooperation between the two States.

The following years saw visits of mayors and town councils between East and West but contacts remained unofficial and localised.

After the erection of the Berlin Wall on 13 August 1961 there was ever-increasing evidence of the need to have direct discussions with the GDR. On 18 December 1963 after almost a year of talks Willy Brandt, then Governing Mayor of West Berlin, had the first Berlin entry permit agreement signed by Senate councillor Korber. The "policy of small steps" began after several letters had been exchanged between Brandt and the deputy chairman of the GDR Ministerial Council, Abusch. East Berlin postal officials supervised the issue of permits on West Berlin territory.

On 20 August 1964 there was a stir in Bonn because of a report in the *Frankfurter Rundschau* that East Berlin was interested in the establishment of a Federal Bureau for inter-German contacts.

Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists attacked Erich Mende when it became known that FDP mediators had been in East Berlin to put out feelers for a contacts bureau. Mende had already

advocated years before the establishment of a coordination bureau to deal with questions of postal communications, transport, inter-zonal trade, travel permits and law.

When GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph reported to the People's Chamber at the beginning of September that a delegate from Adenauer had established contacts with the GDR government as early as 1962 Adenauer issued an immediate denial. It is still not clear whether the director of the Inter-zonal Trust Agency, Leopold, was meant or the FDP Treasurer, Rubin.

On 11 February 1966 the SED sent an open letter to the SPD proposing an exchange of speakers. The SPD accepted the invitation and talks began on 29 April. So that the SED speakers could come to Hanover on 21 July the Bundestag passed the safe conduct law on 23 June. After Soviet reproaches and SED doubts as to their success in the discussions the safe conduct regulation was used as an excuse to cancel the exchange of speakers.

Instead there was the first meeting of university sectors from both parts of Germany in Bad Godesberg.

On 10 May 1967 the GDR sent the twelfth letter to a Federal Chancellor.

Stoph proposed a meeting and discussions with Kurt Georg Kiesinger. On 13 June Kiesinger said that he thought the appointment of delegates was better but Willi Stoph insisted on a meeting. On 28 September Ministerial Councillor Neusel handed over a letter to this effect to East Berlin.

In March 1968 Alex Möller and the Hesse Economic Affairs Minister Arndt travelled to the Leipzig Fair and met Heinz Behrendt, deputy Foreign Trade Minister of the GDR, for discussions on inter-German trade. In April 1969 State Secretary Klaus Dieter Arndt and Behrendt met at the Hanover Trade Fair. In September 1969 Arndt went to Leipzig and again had discussions with Behrendt.

Shortly before the Federal elections Willy Brandt said that he was ready to talk with Stoph. On 19 December 1969 Federal President Heinemann answered a letter from Walter Ulbricht. He did not agree to Ulbricht's proposal of full diplomatic recognition but held out the prospect of a reply from the Federal government.

On 22 January 1970 Brandt wrote to Stoph proposing talks on the basis of equal partners. Egon Franke was appointed negotiator. At the end of January this country's Trades Union Confederation (DGB) began to prepare for contacts with the FDGB.

On 12 February Willi Stoph invited Chancellor Brandt to East Berlin. Brandt accepted though not the planned dates of 19 or 26 February. On 2 March 1970 preliminary talks began in East Berlin between Dr Ulrich Sahm of the Federal Chancellor's Office and Dr Gerhard Schüssler from the Office of the GDR Ministerial Council.

On 9 March Sahm handed Stoph a letter from Brandt considering a meeting in a town other than East Berlin after the GDR had not agreed to Brandt travelling via West Berlin. On 12 March the two delegations in East Berlin agreed to a meeting of the two German governmental heads in Erfurt.

Klaus Schuman
(Sddeutsche Zeitung, 14 March 1970)

Votes at eighteen is only part of the problem

Eighteen-year-olds can now vote in the Federal states of Berlin, Hamburg, North Rhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony, the Saar, Schleswig-Holstein and Hesse. The Bundestag too is about to decide the minimum voting age. Committees for law and home affairs have now asked for a second debate on the pros and cons of lowering the minimum voting age. Dr Hermann Giesecke is a professor at Göttingen Teachers' Training College and an expert in this field. He wrote this article with one question in mind: What contribution would the lowering of the voting age make to the political and social emancipation of the younger generation in general and the age range affected in particular?

I advocate the lowering of the active and passive voting age down as far as seems compatible with all factors to be considered - the limit seems to me to be eighteen and 21 years respectively.

I would have no objection to lowering the active voting age to seventeen or even sixteen but, politically, that is not being debated. But I am sure that the trend will go this way.

I also believe that if it is the aim of this measure to include young people as early as possible in political responsibility we should in case of doubt choose the lower justifiable limit, eighteen and not nineteen or twenty, 21 and not 23.

It is a question of guaranteeing the right of political participation in its high-

est form. It is difficult to forecast to what extent this right will be used but this should not be the decisive point as it is not the decisive point for those at present enfranchised.

It is natural and basically correct to examine the younger generation from the standpoint of their future behaviour at elections. It is always the case that those who already have certain rights closely examine others who desire or are to be given the same rights.

Yet this attitude expresses a peculiar relation of over-privileged and under-privileged, even defamation. All public discussion of this question shows that we tend to expect particularly high qualifications from young voters though we have

not tried to prove that we ourselves are these.

I would for example hesitate to denouncing as political immaturity moral severity and opposition to the promise that can be seen mainly in students and sixth-formers.

This can be described as the matured those not yet corrupted, the matured those who do not consider that scratch my back and I'll scratch yours be the ultimate political and wisdom. In itself, that is if they are power, this type of attitude is dangerous in view of so-called political realities. But that is also true for an attitude isolated from the actual process of the formation of political will.

The question of maturity shifts discussion too much to individual criteria. As elevated as the idea of political individual deciding by himself weighing up all points of view patently and banishing all emotional bias little to do with reality.

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maturity is essentially a result of the social maturity of the reference group.

The decisive question is whether young people in the age group concerned already have their own interests that can no longer be represented solely by other people. If the answer is yes then they should have the right to champion these interests with the means that our State provides. We other voters do not then have the right to criticise these interests and their articulation with academic reasons but must court politically these and other interests.

The lowering of the voting age has meaning only if it forms the beginning for the democratisation of the spheres of life in which young people live, schools and places of work for instance. The aim therefore is to give the younger generation

political participation as early as possible as they have a right to this because of their interests. But this aim cannot be approached solely on the level of political elections. Single measures of this type would probably have no effect worth mentioning.

This problem applies to all age groups. Until the best degree of participation in the spheres where people spend their everyday life is attained the act of voting cannot assume the foundation that we expect of it but which is not really needed anywhere else in society.

When people in schools, youth work and other institutions for the young speak of a share in responsibility they normally mean the best way to realise fixed purposes from outside but not participating in deciding on the fixing of the purposes. School rules, examination rules and indentures, for example, still contain

many authoritarian regulations that have now become irrelevant. This means that they, as part of everyday reality, lead young people to think that they cannot really participate in decision-making in later life on points of vital interest, but that the main thing is to conform to strange decisions causing as little friction as possible.

The protest of the younger generation was not sparked off by the law of suffrage but by the authoritarian character of social institutions. Policy concerning the young faces now and in the future a democratic revision of the political, social, economic and legal conditions affecting the young. Only in this comprehensive aspect do I personally consider the lowering of the voting age for a noteworthy decision in policy concerning the young.

(DRUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 8 March 1970)

onal and has many touches which still
late emotion and dance using percussion
and brass.
(Frankfurter Neue Presse; 11 March 1970)

■ EDUCATION

TV series tell parents the facts of life



Viewing figures for the first five episodes of the seven-part series *Information on Sexual Education* being shown on ZDF, this country's second television service, sound encouraging and reassuring. While the programme was being transmitted between sixteen and 29 per cent of all television sets were turned into the second television channel.

That means that on average some eight million viewers were watching the broadcasts in spite of the late hour of transmission. ZDF could hope for no better confirmation of the sense and justification of the series.

What was really surprising were the high evaluation figures supplied by "infants". They were between plus four and plus seven on a scale that ranges from minus ten to plus ten. A value of plus seven means that about ninety per cent of those interviewed thought that the programme was "good" or "excellent".

The conclusion can also be made that the very high value given for the fifth episode dealing with embryo development and birth shows what viewers wanted — instruction that would be less hesitant in both word and demonstration and would

not resort to biological euphemisms and plastic models of the human body.

But this must be in no way connected with the voyeurism from which the sexual enlightenment films in the cinema profit. The fifth episode of the television series showed a birth realistically.

In the same episode a baby was satisfied with nothing more than a bottle. This showed how wavering the compilers were in first gaining an unembarrassed attitude themselves to their subject and its transmission.

The broadcasting station received about two thousand letters of which 85 per cent were complimentary. Even though the majority of viewers' mail (though to what proportion is this representative for all people?) was more positive than press criticisms and the judgements of well-known sexologists those responsible for the series should not be led to ignore striking deficiencies in it.

One area in which they occurred was the overworked theoretical form of the documentary parts which heaped up biological facts all too diligently and without taking into account the limited receptivity of the parents who would have to pass the information on.

One important defect of the whole series was the almost complete avoidance of social and economic factors. It does not take an outright supporter of Wilhelm Reich to find considerable fault with the



North Rhine-Westphalia is the first of the Federal states to introduce training kindergarten teachers concerning road-safety for children. So far 150 teachers attended the traffic institute at Bielefeld. The aim of the courses the teachers attend is to train them to instill into children attending kindergarten the rules of road safety. 3,000 kindergartens in the state will be involved in this programme.

fact that those responsible for the programme completely ignored his theories that are once again the subject of many discussions.

Of course this omission would not have been noticed by the average viewer. And many parents would certainly have been very indignant if they had been told of a family's ideological obligations to explain the facts of life to their children.

The truths that we need most are, as we know, often those that we like hearing least. From this point of view the success of the ZDF series vouched for by infanteers does not tell the whole story.

But it can be said that the three discussions headed intelligently and purposefully by Werner Stratenchulte, particularly the final one, made up for some facts that had either been missed or excluded altogether. Some widespread harmful judgements were objectively explained away.

Hopes may now be raised for a British series starting on ZDF in September. The programme will be screened for ten minutes on Sunday afternoons and will address both parents and children. Afterwards problems can be discussed within the family circle.

From what we have read about this new British series it is excellent in clearing away taboos that still exist in spite of the rational findings in medicine and educational sociology. It is also more successful from the teaching point of view.

A BBC spokesman said: "We are dealing with many embarrassed parents on the one hand and unembarrassed, interested children on the other."

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 8 March 1970)

Pre-school education to be improved by kindergarten law

Rhineland Palatinate is the first Federal state to prepare a draft of a kindergarten law forming the basis for systematic pre-school education.

The law states that communities of more than 1,000 inhabitants must have their own kindergartens. Smaller communities would share kindergartens.

Voices are being heard within the state government advocating compulsory attendance at kindergartens for five-year-olds.

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 8 March 1970)

Play helps children to learn road-safety

Kindergartens are now the setting for the struggle against the traffic phantoms for the future on this country's roads.

Ring-a-ring-of-roses and hide-and-seek must be replaced more and more by games that have road-safety as a theme. Psychologists believe that children become a better generation of road-users if training begins in the pre-school age.

Dr Fritz Kassmann, Transport Minister of the Federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia, is putting this knowledge to practical use. North Rhine-Westphalia's first Federal state to demand that in charge of kindergarten children should receive road-safety training.

About 150 kindergarten teachers already been trained at the traffic institute in the Quelle area of Bielefeld. New courses are beginning this spring. The aim is to have a teacher acquainted with the problems of road-safety in every one of the 3,000 or so kindergartens in North Rhine-Westphalia.

The Transport Ministry has also to equip kindergartens with learning aids in a "compendium of traffic games". The first 150 compendiums have already been delivered.

Simple games with red, green and yellow blocks first show the symbolic value of the colours important in traffic. Songs and group games help to teach the children about traffic lights or the way policemen direct traffic.

Other games help the child to distinguish the basic geometric shapes of road-signs, such as the triangle, square and circle. Group games make it possible to learn concepts important for traffic like left and right, back and front, side and one behind the other, above and below, diagonal or backwards.

The compendium of traffic games contains learning aids that are especially suitable for small children. Zebra crossings can be constructed as easily as traffic signs and traffic lights. They are used by the children.

White caps and belts soon transfer the three to six-year-olds into policemen or school patrolmen who then prove with their baton and the traffic lights that at this age they can be taught road-safety.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 7 March 1970)

■ RESEARCH

Scientists at Düsseldorf discuss aspects of animal language

People claiming that they can give others electric shocks or feel electric fields with their skin are either victims of self-deception or have mistaken true physical phenomena.

In the whole animal world only certain fish possess an electric organ that introduces this type of field. Some species even give violent shocks that can paralyse humans for a short period. Over 600 volts have been recorded from thunderfish and electric eels! Other sea fish such as electric rays produce "only" twenty to one hundred volts.

Zoologists were surprised some years ago when they discovered that there were also fish with a weak electric current. The voltages were so low — on average one tenth of a volt — that the shock could not be noticed.

The biological importance of this sort of animal electricity has long held the interest of researchers. It was recently discussed by experts at the 186th meeting



of the Rhine-Westphalia Academy of the Sciences and the Arts (the former Working Group for Research) in the Karl Arnold House in Düsseldorf.

Professor Thomas Szabo of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in Paris said that catching prey by paralyzing it with electric shocks was neither the prime nor sole reason for the electric organ.

Fish with a weak electrical current have been found to possess receptors for electric fields. They are able to distinguish between underwater objects of varying electrical efficiency.

On closer examination of their anatomy it can be seen that the receptors are cup-shaped formations on the skin's basal membrane. They also receive the fish's own electric signals and are able to comprehend their surroundings from them. For example the fish knows exactly whether a rod stroked along his body is made of conductive metal or a non-conductive plastic.

How does a system like this function and how is the fish able to "perceive" its surroundings? Professor Szabo says that it is a case of autostimulation. Impulses are controlled by a special pacemaker in the brain.

Whereas high-voltage fish can only use their protective device at intervals, fish with a low voltage are constantly active, reminding the observer of position finding with radar.

Mormyids were also found to make contact with each other and exchange information or, to put it another way, "speak" with each other. The fish's partner answers by spontaneously increasing its own frequency, some 300 Hertz. Their conversation can be picked up by electrodes dipped into the water by scientists and relayed over a loudspeaker.

When one of the fish senses impending danger it immediately stops broadcasting and warns its partner. The electric organ functions as a sixth sense and not even a

Hamburg sets up central inoculation card-index

Hamburger Abendblatt

Hamburg is to follow Berlin's example and set up a central inoculation card-index with details of all the city's inhabitants.

Electronic computer programming will then enable doctors to find out within a matter of seconds when a patient or accident victim was inoculated against what diseases.

Dr Wolfgang Ehrengut, director of the inoculation centre at Hohenfelde said, "It is very convenient for every doctor to know about his patients' inoculations."

At present there is a central inoculation card-index but only for the legally prescribed small-pox inoculations. Inoculations against tetanus, tuberculosis, polio, whooping cough, measles and other diseases are voluntary and no central records are kept. Instead there are inoculation papers that should be kept by every family.

In practice these inoculation papers are not sufficient as the following case proves. A five-year-old girl was run over and injured. Her mother was not there to give information. The inoculation papers were lying in a cupboard at home. Had the girl been injected against tetanus? When? Was the inoculation still effective? These questions can quickly be answered by the central inoculation card-index.

The card-index will be particularly effective with oral polio immunisation. A computer will send written reminders to those being immunised. Eighty thousand people came for the first oral vaccine in November but only 61,000 turned up for the second dose in February. These 20,000 people cannot be traced nor can they be sent a written reminder.

The Berlin card-index proved particularly good for polio immunisation, with the result that more inhabitants in the city have been given the full oral vaccine and have greater protection than the population of the Federal Republic.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 7 March 1970)

Opposition demands better mental welfare

Demands have been made by the Christian Democrat and Christian Socialist Opposition for a reform of psychiatric hospitals, increased efforts in the psychiatry of the young and an investigation into the present state of mental welfare.

CDU members Martin and Picard justified the Bill submitted to the Bundestag with the fact that there was only one doctor for every 300 patients in psychiatric hospitals. Only 203 of the 969 medical posts were currently being filled, they said.

They added that the number of people needing mental welfare and treatment is continually increasing. The CDU/CSU claim that six to seven million are now suffering from complaints caused by mental factors.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 5 March 1970)

Heavy smoking causes impotence

Famous European andrologists believe that immoderate consumption of certain drugs, including nicotine, is directly linked with male impotence.

At a conference in Gießen attended by about twenty andrologists from Sweden, Belgium, Holland, West Berlin and the Federal Republic Professor Carl Schirren, head of Hamburg University's department of andrology, stressed that these factors must be eliminated if hormone treatment of male impotence is to be successful.

The Professor believes that it is most important to inform the public of the possibilities for examining and treating complaints involving potency so that people come to realise that a man needs a specialist just as much as a woman does.

Professor Schirren pointed out that in forty per cent of cases of childless marriages — where this was not planned — the male partner was at fault. In fifty per cent of the cases the wife was the cause. Only in ten per cent of the marriages were both partners to blame.

The most important result of the congress was according to Professor Schirren the agreement on internationally valid designations for diagnosis and reports.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 March 1970)

Chromosome analysis will prove a boon to medicine

Not long after the announcement that an American research team had managed to isolate a bacterial gene a further milestone in this area of molecular biology has been reached in Munich.

In the city's Max Planck Institute of Biochemistry a research team under P. H. Hofschneider has succeeded in establishing the complete physical series of genes in a chromosome.

The researchers stress that the virus chromosome they examined was of a very simple structure. It was a nucleic acid molecule with a molecular weight of about a million and consisting of three genes, each of which contains a different information programme.

The "words" of the genetic code consist of three "letters", three-way units of various nucleotide molecules called codons. The three genes of the chromosome examined contain 400, 125, and 490 codons that command the synthesis of



endospore as well as a further eighty to ninety "letters" at the end of the chromosome for other purposes, probably for recognition and regulation.

It will be infinitely more difficult to analyse a human chromosome that contains 10,000 to 100,000 times more nucleic acid and correspondingly more information and has a much more complex structure.

The findings of the Munich research team are important because they promise new insight into how the various genes in a chromosome work together to attain a common goal — the total aims of a cell and its own reproduction.

Exact knowledge on the course of the

genes' concerted action is very important as any disturbance can lead to illness or premature ageing.

It is also hoped to use the same method to get better acquainted with the genetic apparatus used when disease viruses overpower cells where they are lodging. Then researchers will have enough information to construct harmless artificial viruses that can force the dangerous natural viruses out of cells they have infected.

This research work has again shown that science today cannot be imagined without international contacts. Apart from P. H. Hofschneider and B. Francke who are regular members of the Max Planck Institute two foreign guests, R. Konings of Nijmegen in Holland and R. Ward of Berkeley in the United States, played a considerable role in the production of these results.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 March 1970)

A LUCKY CATCH...

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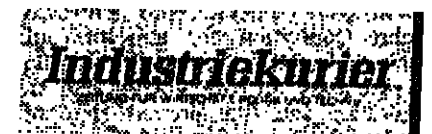
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COMMON MARKET

Barre recommends
'active pessimism'

Is the European Economic Community (EEC) in danger of falling into a fallacious mythology of currency exchange integration? The present writer of graded exchange plans justifies the question. Raymond Barre at the Brussels Exchange Commission has just published the fourth of these currency exchange proposals.

Member governments and the European Commission are in agreement on the aims. By 1978 or at the latest 1980 the EEC, with new members Great Britain, Eire, Norway and Denmark should have assumed its own currency exchange "personality".

It will present a firm face to the outside world, while in itself there will be steady exchange rates, a common reserve fund and a European Central Bank Committee.

Fundamental economic imbalances, which caused two parity changes within the EEC last year would then be a thing of the past.

All in all these are ambitious ideas which have no historical basis to show that they can be achieved.

The political determination of EEC governments to set out at last on the road to Economic and Currency Unions, the subject that was discussed at The Hague Summit in December 1969, does not yet seem to be a reasonable guarantee for the success of this historic experiment.

What will be decisive is the steps taken

to speed up as far as possible integration with regard to currency, while at the same time taking preventive measures against all the complications which seem to threaten these moves.

Today the EEC is still little more than a customs union although far-reaching economic entanglement and mutual interdependence is involved.

Economic, budget, credit and structure policy are still determined in the capital cities of each independent EEC member nation.

Brussels can do little more than give encouragement and recommendations. Without far-reaching coordination on these lines currency integration within the EEC remains a pipedream.

Not only Federal Republic Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller has stated that economic policies within the Community should be far more closely aligned before anything decisive can be achieved on the currency front, but also Italians and people in the Netherlands have come out in agreement with him.

Even EEC Vice-President Barre can see this but he stresses the need to act on both fronts at once.

From 1975 onwards Raymond Barre considers the EEC could make the final steps towards its own currency "personality". Brussels would take on the responsibility for political leadership of the economic and currency union supported by a European Central Bank Committee.

At the same time a European reserve fund would be set up and the parties of European currencies would be fixed.

With this idea Barre has bridged the gaps between the graded plans of Karl

Schiller, the Belgian Harmel and Luxembourg's Werner, which conflict.

Discussions at the newly set up EEC expert committee, headed by Werner, and due to produce a report by late May should be made considerably easier.

Even now wise and matter-of-fact voices from central banks and the EEC Currency Commission are pointing out crevasses in the ice of graded plans. The first obstacle will be to fix binding aims for middle-term economic policies which should be ready by next autumn. The European Commission ventured to take the first steps in this direction in December. It published precise figures for economic growth rates, price increases, unemployment and foreign trade agreements in the economies of EEC member countries up until 1975. That was just a first attempt.

There was a noticeable reluctance of governments to submit to such suggestions from Brussels. The question is how quickly will politicians and economists in the Six be ready to set their aims on lines determined by Brussels?

Essential ideas in economic policy such as growth and stability come into question. Can the partly conflicting aims of EEC countries be brought into line quickly enough for currency integration to get a good start?

Similar difficulties might crop up in setting common priorities for economic structure policy. It is only necessary to consider the unbridled competition of EEC countries on investment aid projects. This not only highlights the major questions such as how the EEC currency "personality" is to fit into the complex of world currencies and particularly the dollar. This matter will become particularly timely when sterling is included in EEC reserves.

EEC Currency Commissioner Barre can also see obstacles on the way to a Currency Exchange Union. So he recommends what is apparently the most fruitful attitude to this, that is to say, "active pessimism" so that the aims continue to be kept in the sights.

Hans Bartsch
(Industriekurier, 10 March 1970)

Increased Bank Rate will hit
imports and raise prices

measures on imports should not be underestimated.

Just because imports were made cheaper by revaluation of the Mark this does not mean that importers can afford to bring in far more material than they did in the past, though there is reason to believe the importers might find sufficient customers.

Nor do all the supplying countries have the capacities to step up their imports at the drop of a hat. Hongkong for instance.



In countries where there is potential for greater exports to the Federal Republic, for instance the East Bloc and Communist China, it is not possible to step up imports because this country's liberalisation measures do not go far enough.

The fact that very few importers can afford to finance their own business and have to rely on credit is still decisive. They are bound to pass on the extra costs resulting from higher Bank Rate to their customers.

So far only the mail-order business has not been affected by the Bank's measures. It has to keep its prices in check until the autumn catalogue appears. Furthermore it has ordered at fixed-cost prices

and conditions of payment and hopes that when prices have to be reconsidered Bank Rate will have been cut again.

But that a narrowing of profit margins may come about is not in dispute. Generally speaking tradespeople are of the opinion that the Central Bank Committee's decision has come at the wrong time.

With the onset of economic braking measures new braking tactics have been employed. In trade these are likely to lead to tendencies which will result in price increases.

Importers certainly find themselves generally speaking worse off than the greater part of the export trade.

Exporters have not yet suffered greatly from the effects of revaluation of the Mark last autumn.

Furthermore they could quite happily up their prices, safe in the knowledge that other countries are experiencing inflation and would still be glad to buy Federal Republic goods even if they became more expensive.

The opposite effect applies in the case of imports, however. Importers experience accumulated price rises as a result of increased export goods rates in other countries and the additional burden of increased Bank Rate in this country.

This trend will certainly not contribute towards price stability.

(Handelsblatt, 10 March 1970)

Gas centrifuge
project is given
the go ahead

Plant for enriching uranium by means of the gas centrifuge process is to be built in a joint Federal Republic-British-Dutch project for which the countries have just signed a contract. It may possibly be the start of a business venture that will become big in time.

It is, at any rate, the saviour of work already done by scientists in country, which threatened to become worthless prototype and nothing to thank to the political set-up.

Bonn would not have been conducting an independent survey of this pleasure - and sell.

Sociologically speaking mail-order buying and selling was frowned on as being a method involving mainly "insignificant people".

In higher society people did not gladly for the production of atom bombs, admit that they bought from a catalogue could have led to increased fears that they usually restricted their purchases to less obvious articles, buying dresses and coats, furniture and the like.

The tripartite contract will not affect ordinary shops. But in the last ten years mail-order taken towards renunciation of force buying and selling has become socially acceptable. It became chic to order fur in Capenhurst (England) and Alcoa and prefabricated houses, concrete (Netherlands), but firms from this mixers and lawnmowers, radios and film try will have a finger in the pie. They cameras through the post. Not only this contribute expert technical knowledge but mail-order firms also arranged holiday and advice on the production and outlays as well as any travel bureau and the like.

There will be indirect gains from insurance too. Among the leading concerns in the project for the Six and its prospect: American installed Federal Republic mail-order trade, for enriching uranium are to be built in the range of goods on offer. These have up until now been the increase, but the percentage of these that Western world, so it is certain that nuclear goods went up, too.

Mail-order firms' catalogues have been able to enjoy adequate supplies of goods today a symbol of our flourishing economy unless it can build installations and prosperous society.

Without the new plant there would be danger of Europe's entire nuclear industries being subject to heavy pressures from the world market, despite efforts to avert this.

It is not without good reason that American firms are guaranteeing plentiful supplies of combustion materials to all purchasers of nuclear reactors for the lifetime of the reactor.

Like other Euratom nations this country has had to consider the alternative depending on the United States in long run or contributing towards the expansion of the expensive French diffusion plant as a source of supply.

The third alternative, for which the country's scientists have plumped, is being attempted and the pioneering work could also be beneficial for other European partners.

So Bonn is doing its bit towards making Europe more independent.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 March 1970)

Mining experts to
aid Argentina's
sulphur industry

It was announced recently that the Federal Republic is to send experts and technical advisers to the Argentine's mining districts.

The experts will work in cooperation with experts of the Fabricas Militares which will pay for the costs of equipment and research.

Their job will be to investigate and promote work for the exploitation of non-ferrous minerals.

Among the plans at present being considered is one in connection with the discovery of sulphur deposits in the northern province Salta.

(Handelsblatt, 10 March 1970)

Mail order houses continue to increase
dramatically annual turnover

cially designed containers by rail-express. They come complete with their family tree, inoculation certificates and life and travel insurance. There is a wide range of man's best friend on offer from Quelle, including long-haired Dackels, cocker spaniels, toy poodles, sheepdogs, collies and miniature poodles.

It is a moot point whether buying the family's pet by post is not rather degrading and might not tend to make him somewhat despised! But the fact that managers of mail-order houses have entered the canine world shows that they are constantly on the lookout for something new to add to their catalogues.

Selling on approval by mail is not without its difficulties. For instance in 1968 Neckermann's mail-order business rocketed up by twelve per cent. Their ordinary shops only achieved a four per cent increase.

But Quelle only scored a two per cent rise at this time and at their original base in Fürth the growth rate was even smaller. Their shops, however, saved the bacon with a sixteen per cent increase.

Obviously the hasty expansion rate in Quelle stores and "agencies" (nowadays called retail branches) undermined the mail-order business by adversely affecting delivery arrangements. Quelle boss Gustav Schickedanz had to give his original business centre a helping to get it back on its feet.

In 1969 in the Quelle group mail-order business increased by about nine per cent, but progress in the over-the-counter sales centres was still far ahead with an increase of about sixteen per cent.

In two or three years at Quelle the turnover at stores will outstrip that of the mail-order business. In the case of Neckermann stores have for some years been more profitable than mail-order (recently by more than sixty per cent).

Quelle's latest success is to offer pedigree dogs, which are despatched in spe-

cially designed containers by rail-express. They come complete with their family tree, inoculation certificates and life and travel insurance. There is a wide range of man's best friend on offer from Quelle, including long-haired Dackels, cocker spaniels, toy poodles, sheepdogs, collies and miniature poodles.

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Latest safety devices at
Munich sports exhibition

Thoughts of safety have induced manufacturers to produce ski sticks that are pliable (picture on the left). The picture on the right is of the skibob 'Champion' which has a central runner. More than 800 exhibitors from twenty-two countries displayed sports gear and equipment at the Munich event.
(Photos: Botzenhardt)

turnover in 1968 at about 7,000 million Marks. And working on this figure Ifo estimates that the growth rate for 1969 will remain below the retail trade average of ten per cent.

Despite these figures the mail-order business is reckoned to have a bright future with good expansion chances in our prosperous society with its continuing demands for a more individual and widespread supply of varied goods.

Peter Neckermann predicted recently at a conference in Munich that there would be a "renaissance" of the mail-order catalogue.

The larger stores are keen to benefit this as the "golden offer of the week" in Kaufhof stores shows. But it is equally obvious that no more big retailers in this country are keen to enter the mail-order market.

The clearest example of what chances there are for expansion has been shown in recent times by Otto Versand of Hamburg, a pure mail-order concern with no shops of its own.

Hamburg branch

Growth rate at Otto, for 1969/70 should be about fifteen per cent. But Otto Versand is to branch out into the other side of the business: the first Otto store is to be opened in mid-October in the Poppenbüttel district of Hamburg.

The idea is to profit from an integrated store-mail business and ward off in advance any slackening off of mail-order business that may come in later years.

Top of the tree Quelle however is turning its sights to larger markets on an international basis. Conquering European markets is proving difficult however and Italy is presenting particularly tough problems.

Not everywhere are people so inclined to buy on trust articles they have not seen in real life rather than just on the glossy pages of a catalogue as they are in the Federal Republic.

Hermann Bössenecker
(DIE WELT, 7 March 1970)

uncontrollable legs firmly to skis that have not always gone in the direction the skier intended. Of the 27 pieces of such equipment tested only two brands could be given the rating "satisfactory."

Now, as a result of reports of this kind, even those skiers who took a rather casual attitude to the sport have been sufficiently warned that so-called automatic safety devices on skis and ski attachments did not always perform their job "automatically."

They now know that what really counted when it was obvious that a skier was not going to last the course in an upright position was not so much the built-in safety device on the skis and ski attachments as the skier's own sense of self-preservation.

Skiers, who do not have a death wish, must however not only rely on good skis and attachments for their safety, but also on the state of the runs. These must always be well tended and scrutinised. The combination of ski, ski-boot and the human element are closely interwoven in the safe or otherwise passage of the skier from the top of the ski slope to the bottom.

The short-ski reacts far more sensitively to unevenness of the slope than full-sized skis. Many ski schools for children and adults are using these skis for teaching the sport and practising. So an even run is vital.

A rough slope can be disastrous for the beginner since the effect of mistakes seems to be cumulative and to the inexperienced skier an attempt to right one

Continued on page 13

PUBLISHING

Springer and Bertelsmann cooperate

THE MERGER TO END ALL MERGERS

Axel Springer and Gruner & Jahr, two of the country's most powerful newspaper proprietors, are at daggers drawn. Armed with two statements under oath envoys of press baron Axel Springer, 57, and his general manager Christian Kracht, 48, recently went to court.

Stern, an illustrated weekly published by Gruner & Jahr and edited by Henry Nannen, had claimed, seemingly convincingly, that opinion-maker Springer intends to sell all but a minority shareholding in Axel Springer & Sohn sufficient to veto moves to which he objects.

The majority shareholding is, *Stern* maintains, to be acquired by Bertelsmann, the book club and educational publishers owned by Reinhard Mohn, 48, who is to buy a 33-per-cent stake, and Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, whose fifty-year-old managing director Ludwig Poullain, nicknamed Abs II after influential top manager Hermann Josef Abs of Deutsche Bank, who is to acquire forty per cent of the stock.

Springer's emissaries have taken out a summons against this scoop that *Stern* staffers claim to have gleaned from the lips of none other than Ludwig Poullain. Peter Tamm, 42, senior manager at Springer's, maintains that "This is the greatest pack of lies *Stern* has ever circulated."

It does not look like Gruner & Jahr are going to have to pay up and even if they do, money will change hands on paper only. After an avalanche of statements and denials by all concerned the indications are that Bertelsmann will soon be the core of an enormous press and



information empire with an annual turnover of well over 2,000 million Marks.

Since Bertelsmann have considerable but not inexhaustible financial resources backing was sought and found from Westdeutsche Landesbank, who are to buy a fair-sized stake in Bertelsmann.

Poullain has bought his way into a number of notable concerns with the intention of forging his holdings into a new kind of unit trust. This was presumably his original intention in buying the Bertelsmann holding.

The result, on the other hand, is, as *Die Zeit*, a weekly owned by Gruner & Jahr co-proprietor Gerd Bucerius, put it, "a merger to end all mergers."

By means of buying substantial stakes in concerns with a wide range of subsidiaries that more than justify the original outlay Poullain can pride himself on being a major shareholder in the following press and entertainments empire:

A direct stake in Bertelsmann gains him access to the country's largest publishing group comprising fourteen publishing houses, thirteen book and record clubs, six film companies (including Ufa), five service companies, four book printers, two record production and sales companies, two TV companies and two membership canvassing concerns.

Bertelsmann also owns three wholesalers. Turnover last year is stated to have been 625 million Marks.

With the aid of Landosbank capital Bertelsmann are in a position to pay Axel Caesar Springer on his sixtieth birthday in 1972 roughly 250 million Marks for a 33-per-cent holding in the Springer concern. Poullain will thus have an interest in the country's largest newspaper publishers, with an annual turnover in excess of 900 million Marks.

Springer publishes circulation millionaires such as the radio and TV weeklies *Hör zu* and *Funk-Uhr*, the tabloids *Bild-Zeitung* and *Bild am Sonntag*, the national daily *Die Welt* and the Sunday *Welt am Sonntag*, *Hamburger Abendblatt*, *Berliner Morgenpost*, *BZ* and so on.

Springer also owns printing houses in Hamburg, Essen, Berlin, Darmstadt and Ahrensburg (where *Der Spiegel* is printed), several TV production companies, book publishers and a travel agency that has a ninth share in Europe's largest travel consortium, Touristik Union International.

By means of the 25-per-cent stake Bertelsmann have held in Gruner & Jahr since last year Poullain will also be able to bring influence to bear on the country's largest publisher of magazines, at least in terms of circulation.

Gruner & Jahr publish *Stern*, *Schöner wohnen*, *Brigitte* and *Capital* and hold ninety per cent of the share capital of *Kindler & Schiemeyer* of Munich, who publish *Jasmin* and *Eltern*. Publishing firms and distributors responsible for

Twen magazine, Buch Hansa and Radio Maritim also contribute towards Gruner & Jahr's 600-million turnover.

All in all the outcome of the merger and all mergers, were it to have about in 1969, would have achieved overall turnover of a little over million Marks last year, only 100 Marks less than the turnover of *Die*.

The merger would make Springer a less promising target for Monopolies Commission since he then no longer be able to do what he wants. At the same time it would up a press and entertainments empire would dominate the market.

No other group would be as near as powerful. Holtzbrink, however, for that matter, *Der Spiegel* and small fry in comparison.

When all is said and done, the intended to gain complete control of the projected cassette TV market. Yet an agreement between media and firms on sharing such a prize would be grist to the mill of the

police Commission it can do whatever about a giant of this private transport in this country could be initiated with the next mile of autobahn nion in newspapers and at public to be built.

Even if Ludwig Poullain is in the background like his own number in Britain, Lord Thomas Fleet, and quietly earn money — in Fleet Street, the other on the Hamburg's *Fleete*, the old canals — of the kind granted to the staff *Monde* and *Stern* are the very last must concede. *Werner Meyer-Land*

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINER SONNTAGSBLATT, 8 March)

TRANSPORTATION

Computers take the donkey work out of driving



Neither today's roads nor the vehicles that use them have much in common with what is either technologically feasible or, from the viewpoint of transport policy, desirable.

It is high time Federal and state Transport Ministries, local authorities and the motor industry paid more attention to the wealth of theoretical discussion and careful pilot schemes.

An energetic process of development leading to future-orientated planning for private transport in this country could be initiated with the next mile of autobahn

Section by section roads could be automated over the years to come, for very least the merger to end all mergers must do is frame editorial status authors and newspaper staff.

When new autobahns are built, old sections repaired and urban motorways and major bypasses constructed the opportunity of setting up a completely new system that is relatively inexpensive and ideal for future traffic should not be missed.

A system of automated roads stands every chance of being an eminently sensible means of developing private transport. A modest start could be made on the main arteries of long-distance traffic.

Cables could be incorporated into the surface of autobahns; not bundles of cable as thick as your arm but thin leads in mid-lane forming loops at regular intervals.

These guidelines, as they are known in the trade, could function as tracks for motor vehicles, the difference between them and, say, trolleybuses or trams, being that cars would continue to be propelled under their own steam, as it were, fuelled either by petroleum in some form or by battery.

They will, however, be steered by the cables over long distances and no longer by the human hand at the wheel of the car.

Hannoversche Allgemeine has discussed the idea with Professor Walter Grabe of Hanover University of Technology. He is of the opinion that the technology of guideline systems no longer presents insuperable obstacles.

Both the cables and the necessary devices to be incorporated in motor vehicles have either been developed already or are in an advanced stage of development.

Professor Grabe does not foresee financial difficulties that would make the installation of guideline systems out of the question from the word go either. The cost of installing cables is negligible in relation to the five or six million Marks a kilometre of autobahn now costs and running costs would be more than moderate.

As for the additional device for which the motorist would have to pay, it could probably be supplied at less cost than automatic transmission or a sliding roof. In luxury saloons designed for long-distance travel (and they would, to begin with, be the only cars in which installation would be worthwhile) the automatic pilot would in any case make little difference to the price.

The benefits would be considerable even if the most elementary form of guideline system were to be put into practice.

"Many motorists," Professor Grabe says, "frequently lose track of where they are on the road when driving along the

autobahn on a rainy night. Their windshield wipers leave smears on the windshield and their vision is restricted by the headlights of oncoming vehicles and the bow waves of rainwater sprayed at them by heavy lorries."

Far better than the optical aids already built into the road surface, guidelines could show drivers the way by automatically guiding vehicles along the centre of their lane.

A trial stretch of guideline road is already in existence. At Contidrome, the proving ground of Continental, the Hanover-based tyre manufacturers, driverless cars are sent round the track at all speeds by remote control.

Electronically steered test cars are used by the tyre manufacturers to test their products under optimum scientific conditions. At the same time the electronic guideline system, developed by Siemens, represents a pilot scheme for future use on the open road.

Conversion of the main through roads to a fully automated network is conceivable in a number of stages. The first, simple guideline, Professor Grabe also feels, could be followed by a second that not only keeps cars in lane but also feeds the motorist with a constant supply of information as to his distance from the car in front. Electronic influence could also be brought to bear on accelerator and brake pedals.

At Contidrome the driverless cars, all fairly expensive family saloons, are remote-controlled from a central switchboard. Siemens visualise a number of intermediate stages leading to automated roads that could be undertaken in the course of this decade.

The firm's calculations are based on the assumption that computers will be used for a far greater range of traffic functions than at present. As things are, computers are used merely to operate traffic lights.

Ideal motoring, as Siemens see it, is not to be achieved with the traffic signals at present in existence. What is needed is a comprehensive system with a central computer that can be consulted by the individual motorist.

Existing radio information for motorists and weather reports and forecasts

could be complemented by continuous, up-to-the-minute information digested by the computer and then passed on without delay to the motorists directly affected. There would be a terminal on the dashboard, a receiver and transmitter designed for direct contact with the central traffic computer. Siemens, large computer manufacturers themselves, imagine motorists dialling a six-figure number as the code for the city and street of their destination. Subscriber trunk dialling is based on a similar principle and already overseas telephone numbers can be dialled directly. Before every decision (at every junction, for instance) an optical signal could be passed on to the motorist indicating the direction which to travel in order to reach his destination as quickly as possible.

Divisions can be arranged by the computer to avoid roadworks and traffic jams since the computer also knows how many other cars there are on the roads and where they are at any given moment.

Siemens estimate the cost of programmed motoring to be in the region of 10,000 million Marks, or ten per cent of the investment in roadbuilding that will prove essential over the coming decades. This would appear to be a tolerable amount, particularly as charges could be made exactly as they are for using the telephone. The actual device that would be built into the car itself costs a mere 100 Marks or so.

In the local transport sector programmed motoring can probably be put into practice more easily than over long distances. This can be achieved by means of combining the idea with a new mode of transport that has been much discussed and written about over the last decade but has also yet to progress further than trials.

The Parkomobile has four wheels. Two are on either side of the vehicle and powered by battery. The other two are on a longitudinal axis at front and rear and turn a full 360 degrees like the castors on a tea trolley.

Professor Grabe does not claim to have solved the problem of public transport. "There is no question of that," he comments. "Public transport will continue to have to cope with rush-hour traffic."

He would like to induce motor manufacturers to think a little more subtly, though. A distinction between long, medium- and short-distance cars is bound to come, he reckons. One type cannot cope with everything in the air either.

There is no reason whatsoever why the Parkomobile should not be equipped for programmed motoring. Cities already have computers of their own. They might just as well handle traffic control as well. Town cars could be privately owned but they could equally well be used as driverless taxis. Put two Marks in the slot and drive from A to B with the aid of computer navigation. *Dieter Tasch* (*Hannoversche Allgemeine*, 7 March 1970)



Professor Walter Grabe, who has done research into traffic problems at Hanover's Technical University, displaying the model of a town car he has designed. (Photo: Wilhelm Hauschild)

Programmed motoring could be systematically combined with the much-valued town car. A town car designed by Professor Grabe himself in Hanover would be ideally suited for the purpose.

The large model on his office desk immediately brings to mind visions of a space capsule. A bell-shaped body with windows is mounted on a circular chassis. Inmates sitting comfortably on the two roomy seats ("There is nothing I dislike more than cramped seats in a car," says Grabe) have uninterrupted all-round vision.

There is plenty of leg room in front and adequate storage space behind the two seats. The two doors slide up instead of being lifted up as in the bubble car of a few years ago. "It is nonsense to continue manufacturing cars with doors that open upwards," Grabe says. "They are dangerous."

Professor Grabe's town car, known as the Parkomobile ("Cars stand around somewhere or other for 95 per cent of the time") has neither a steering column nor accelerator or brake pedals. He has combined all three in a kind of joystick located between the two seats.

You push the joystick forwards and the Parkomobile moves off. Push it to the left and it turns left, back and it stops, further back and it goes into reverse. It can even drive sideways ("What you need in town is something that will manoeuvre into parking lots with ease," Grabe notes).

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Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

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■ TOURISM

Bad Oeynhausen — a spa for all

WATERS WITH VARYING MINERAL CONTENTS

Surrounded by the wooded slopes of the Wiehe and Weser mountains lies North Rhine-Westphalia's only state spa centre Bad Oeynhausen in the midst of numerous well-known health springs.

This spa is to the east of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia on the great meander of the River Weser.

The Porta Westfalica with the old Kaiserdenkmal lies to the south. This is a beautiful area of North Rhine-Westphalia pregnant with history.

Not only that but it can boast many art treasures from days gone by as well.

About 130 years ago the royal Berg-hauptmann (Inspector of mines) Carl Freiherr von Oeynhausen bored the first well here. His work was to make Bad Oeynhausen at a later date one of Germany's leading health spas.

The Jordan spring is the largest thermal salt spring in the world. The thermal waters that gush from the earth are between 32 and 35 degrees centigrade. Apart from these thermal brine springs there are cold salt springs and the Witte-kind fountain, the largest source of calcium chloride in Europe.

The springs have varying carbon dioxide and sodium chloride content and contain other minerals to varying degrees allowing doctors at the springs to measure doses accurately according to the nature and severity of diseases.

This makes Bad Oeynhausen one of the most flexible spas in Europe. Heart complaints are today more common as a result of the technological rat-race, the careless use of modern forms of transport and pollution of the air by industry and vehicles. In addition to this babies can be born with damaged heart muscles. But without doubt defective heart muscles and valves come as a result of our modern way of living.

Who today does not suffer from too

high or too low blood pressure? Heart fatigue and circulatory troubles often appear in fairly young people.

Often too, there are disorders of the central and peripheral nervous systems that are particularly acute after poliomyelitis and other diseases of the bone marrow.

Apart from the beneficial effect on nervous diseases that Bad Oeynhausen offers its waters have a particularly good effect on diseases of the bones, joints and muscles.

All forms of sub-acute and chronic rheumatism of the joints, deformed joints as a result of arthritis, spine damage and the common cases of slipped disc belong in this category.

Spa treatment at Bad Oeynhausen has had outstanding success in cases of typical women's diseases. Great success has been recorded in the treatment of abdominal diseases, lumbago, cramps, dysmenorrhoea and climacteric diseases. Even female sterility has been treated with some success here.

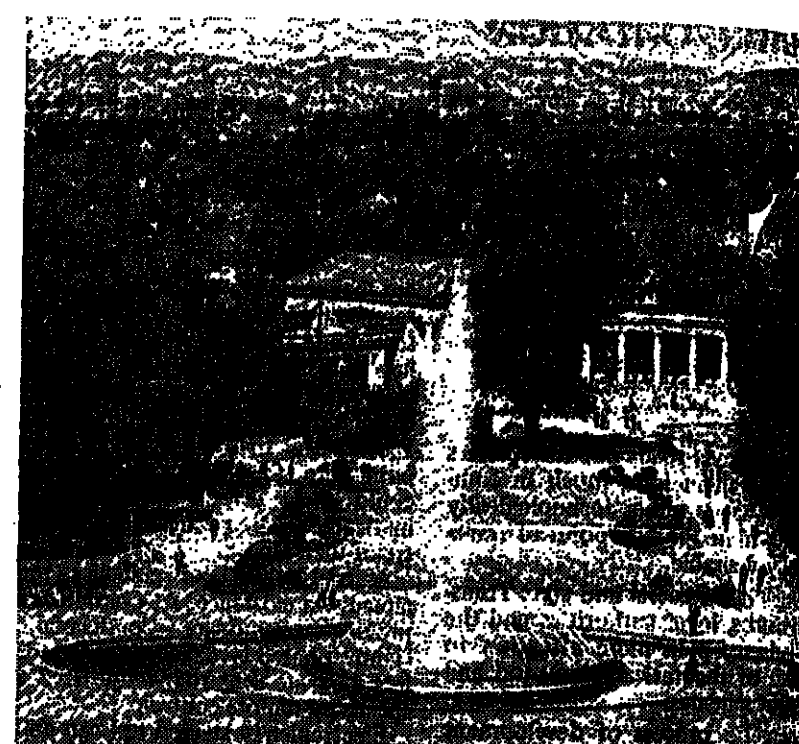
Allergies such as nettlerash have been relieved and pediatric cures made.

130 years of experience of the health-giving properties of Bad Oeynhausen waters have resulted in a systematic study of this subject. Doctors at the state spa centre are there to advise those seeking a cure. But a health spa cure does not only require a spring and doctors for success. Equipment and opportunities for individual treatment are essential.

The Kurhaus and concert area have been there for sixty years. The former is in the architectural style of the Kaiser's period.

With its many halls and recreation rooms it still fulfills its purpose and many spa visitors who have tired of seeing modern ticky-tacky architecture can enjoy seeing some sterling buildings from the early twentieth century.

Bad Oeynhausen lacks nothing in the



The fountains in Bad Oeynhausen spa gardens

(Photo: Hans Wagner/Staatsbad Oeynhausen)

There is a special clinic for sufferers of heart and circulatory diseases, the Gollwitzer-Meier Institute, in the Kurpark.

Of course guests at the spa are provided with excellent food and special food when necessary and since entertainment is an essential part of convalescence provision is made.

There are special spa concerts to entertain health seekers while they take their spa water. Another attraction is in the main hall where there is a good selection of shops to keep the health seekers occupied in inclement weather.

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Bad Oeynhausen lacks nothing in the

way of entertainment for visitors seeking a cure. Whatever a sport taken at the right time the game wants, be it an hour's swim, a thermoclimatic level of a farce and may swimming pool, an individual bath well end with a scandal.

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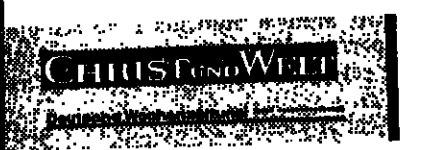
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SPORT

Pity the poor referee

THE MAN VERY MUCH IN THE MIDDLE OF IT ALL



The 105 Federal league football referees who run the gauntlet of criticism by millions of football fans week after week do not fit into any set pattern. The one may be 27, the other 56, the one a solicitor by profession, the other a clerk, a schoolmaster or an artisan.

The one characteristic they all have in common is idealism. Amateurs all, they each try in their own way to keep law and order among 22 professionals for ninety minutes.

The more hectic the game, the better the referee must be. Much depends on his courage, self-confidence and readiness to search of health. Whatever a sport taken at the right time the game wants, be it an hour's swim, a thermoclimatic level of a farce and may swimming pool, an individual bath well end with a scandal.

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general public in a variety of ways. Kurt Tschenscher of Mannheim, who works in a bank, has long since given up reading press reports, "because I generally have the impression that the reporter and I were at different games."

"It is difficult enough to spot an offence when you are five yards away," he says. "How on earth can anyone who is fifty or more yards away claim to be a better judge of the situation?"

Of late there has a fair amount of debate on the financial status of referees. For players, it is claimed, the referee is a poor fool. Maybe a professional footballer earning 5,000 Marks a month does occasionally laugh at the referee's idealism as an amateur, for that matter.

On the whole, though, referees do not feel themselves to be poor fools and they are respected to a greater or lesser degree by players.

Disputes with players occasionally occur where a decision is controversial but this is due to the unstable state players are in as a result of the extraordinary effort they must put into the game. Depending on their mentality they either insult the ref or clout him.

At a moment such as this the referee, who is himself permanently under stress, must show skill and understanding. Authoritarian reactions are not always the appropriate response. An experienced referee distinguishes between spur-of-the-moment reactions and deliberate insults or injuries.

For professionals the game of football is their bread and butter. Each win, each goal even, is hard cash. This too must be borne in mind. Any form of payment would seriously undermine the ref's authority. He would be bound to be on the same side as the players and compromise as a result.

The alternative to the referee's present status is a professional referee. They already exist in a number of Latin and South American countries. At the moment there is no intention of introducing professional status for referees in this country. None of the Federal league refs would consider giving

Medical checks for national soccer team

All potential members of the national football team for Mexico and this year's World Cup are to undergo a detailed medical check at the department of circulation research and sports medicine of Cologne Sports Academy over the next few weeks.

The checks are to be made under conditions as near as possible to those prevailing during a game and are designed mainly to examine general condition and test limits of endurance and ability to take in oxygen.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 March 1970)



The referee called upon to make a decision

(Photos: Nordbild)

up their trade or profession for an insecure career as a professional referee.

The greatest difficulty is a paid ref's social security. How much is a man to be paid who must retire at the age of 47? What pension settlement is he to be given? What is to happen if he falls ill, is injured or goes through a period of poor form? Professionalism would involve altering the entire structure of a system that has on the whole proved a success.

Maybe professional referees will prove necessary at some future date for reasons of time. Already league fixtures are played several days a week. Most referees can hardly cope with their ex officio functions as it is.

Genuine problems would arise if regular fixtures were to be played on Wednesdays too, as in England. Yet Sir Stanley Rous's Football Association has not felt able to decide in favour of professional referees either.

This country is still a long way off professionalism as well. Federal league referees are themselves opposed to a second salary for their work on the field of play. More money, the argue, does not necessarily mean improved performance.

An extra 300 or 400 Marks a month would, of course, be splendid but it would not provide a ref with X-ray eyes. The only definite result would be a second income tax form. If he does not already possess a sixth sense for minor or major offences and cannot smell an offside a mile away not even 1,000 Marks more a month will do the trick.

Like the players, referees are motivated by ambition. To begin with they are one of 37,000 other refs, but with a little luck, perseverance and encouragement they can become, at an early age, one of the favoured 105 who ref or run the line at Federal league matches.

Seven of the present 105 have reached the ultimate goal. They are on the FIFA list and entitled to referee European Cup, international and World Cup fixtures.

At 29 Paul Kindervater of Cologne is one of the youngest Federal league

referees. In professional life he works for a health insurance company. This alone is an indication of the idealism he must possess to spend so much of his spare time on something completely different.

Like the other 104 he prepares thoroughly for every game. He trains twice a week, on Wednesdays with colleagues, on Fridays alone. Training consists of circuit work, running distances of between 25 metres and 6,000 metres, gymnastics and, for relaxation, football.

In addition he attends courses on the laws at which short lectures are given, and once a year he takes a theoretical and practical examination. His hobby takes time, is demanding and occasionally degrading but on the whole satisfying.

Young people show little interest in training to be a referee. This is probably because referees are often seen in a bad light. It goes almost without saying that the ref was to blame.

He does little to counter this impression, either. Nor can he. The Football Association insists that he maintains the greatest reserve. He is supposed to avoid interviews as far as possible, since every word misunderstood could prejudice his neutral status. As far as he is concerned no publicity is good publicity.

Football has become a hectic business. Enormous sums of money have changed the cheerful chase after the ball into a fight for cash and prestige. Bonuses of 1,000 and 2,000 Marks for a win are no longer out of the ordinary.

The more there is at stake, the faster and tougher play is. The drama moves from the pitch to the terraces and back. An explosive atmosphere develops. In this melting-pot of commercial interest and emotional reaction the referee must keep cool come what may. Otherwise all hell may break loose.

Hardly anyone remembers that it is not the referee who makes the game tough and brutal; it is the players who commit offences.

Rolf Kunkel

(CHRIST UND WELT, 6 March 1970)

No black marks for health-giving Black Forest air

fresh air cures was whether the air was pure enough. Clean, fresh air is the major factor in climatic treatment.

It is difficult for the layman to imagine what is involved when a meteorologist sets out to test the purity of the air at a resort.

Take for example the frigorigraph, an apparatus that simulates reactions of the human skin to climatic conditions and shows what effect localised pockets of cool air are likely to have on a health-seeking holidaymaker.

In many cases daily temperature variations are of decisive influence on the course of a therapeutic cure.

Fresh-air cure resorts that meet all requirements are comparatively rare. Of the more than 2,000 health-cure resorts in the Federal Republic less than forty have been authorised to claim that their air is of therapeutic value.

Of these about one third are in the Black Forest. Nowhere else in Central Europe do the advantages of sub-tropical climatic conditions reach so far north as in this Upper Rhine Valley between the Black Forest and the Voges.

Because of its extremely pure air the Black Forest is a health-giving holiday area without parallel. Dr Neukirch said: "In parts of the Black Forest instruments for measuring the amount of dust and pol-

The woodland scenery in Freudenstadt is world famous with its pine cone tree highlands stretching between the Mosel and Kinzigal. Agriculturally speaking these forests are a fine example to the rest of the world. There is a wide network of paths marked out for hikers through the conifers.

Freudenstadt is a specialised fresh-air cure centre for people suffering from diseases of the lungs, and as such scarcely touched by general tourist traffic.

Almost as popular as fresh-air resorts Herrenalb and Hinterzarten. The latter has grown around a Cistercian abbey lies in the upper Alb. Hinterzarten high on the list of gourmets.

Other popular fresh-air centres Todtnau, Hörschwand and Blasen. Hörschwand is known as a village in the skies being situated at 1,100 metres (3,600 feet above sea level) and is the highest climatic cure resort in the Federal Republic. It enjoys an extremely high quota of sunshine and its view over the Alps is very popular and attractive.

St Blasien developed like Herrenalb from a monastery and today still stands guard over the Alb with its mass domed church.

The list of Black Forest fresh-air resorts where the climate is a decisive natural health-giving factor is completed by Lenkkirch in the upper Black Forest, Königsfeld, a settlement of the Herrenalb brothers and Bühlertal above Bad. Baden.

(Handelsblatt, 5 March 1970)

Aden	SA 0.05	Colombia	col. \$ 1.-	Formosa	NT 0.55	Indonesien	Ind. 1.00	Malaya	M. 0.40	Paraguay	P. 0.30	Sudan	S. 0.20
Algerien	Al. 1.00	Congo (Brazzaville)	C. 1.00	France	FF 0.00	Iran	IR. 0.50	Malaysia	M. 0.40	Peru	P. 0.30	Tanzania	T. 0.20
Angola	DA 0.00	Congo (Kinshasa)	C. 1.00	Gabon	G. 0.00	Irak	IR. 0.50	Mali	M. 0.40	Philippines	P. 0.30	Thailand	T. 0.20
Australien	A. 1.00	Cuba	C. 0.05	Guinea	G. 0.00	Israel	IS. 0.50	Mexico	M. 0.40	Polen	P. 0.30	Trinidad und Tobago	T. 0.20
Bahama	B. 0.00	Cyprus	C. 0.05	Guinea-Bissau	G. 0.00	Italien	IT. 0.50	Morocco	M. 0.40	Portugal	P. 0.30	Togo	T. 0.20
Bahrein	B. 0.00	Dahomey	D. 0.00	Guinea-Bissau	G. 0.00	Jamaica	J. 0.40	Mozambique	M. 0.40	Rumänien	R. 0.30	Tunisia	T. 0.20
Banar	B. 0.00	Dominikanische Rep.	D. 0.00	Guinea-Bissau	G. 0.00	Jordan	J. 0.40	Nepal	N. 0.40	Saudi Arabien	S. 0.30	Uganda	U. 0.20
Belize	B. 0.00	El Salvador	E. 0.00	Guinea-Bissau	G. 0.00	Kambodscha	K. 0.40	Niger	N. 0.40	Senegal	S. 0.30	USA	U. 0.20
Bermuda	B. 0.00	Guatemala	G. 0.00	Guinea-Bissau	G. 0.00	Kamerun	K. 0.40	Nigeria	N. 0.40	Sierra Leone	S. 0.30	USSR	U. 0.20
Bhutan	B. 0.00	Honduras	H. 0.00	Guinea-Bissau	G. 0.00	Kambodscha	K. 0.40	Norwegen	N. 0.40	Spanien	S. 0.30	Venezuela	V. 0.20
Bolivia	B. 0.00	Hongkong	H. 0.00	Guinea-Bissau	G. 0.00	Kambodscha	K. 0.40	Pakistan	P. 0.30	Swissland	S. 0.30	Yugoslawien	Y. 0.20
Botsuana	B. 0.00	Indonesien	I. 0.00	Guinea-Bissau	G. 0.00	Kambodscha	K. 0.40	Panama	P. 0.30	Thailand	T. 0.20	Zambia	Z. 0.20
Brazil	B. 0.00	Indonesien	I. 0.00	Guinea-Bissau	G. 0.00	Kambodscha	K. 0.40						
Burkina Faso	B. 0.00	Indonesien	I. 0.00	Guinea-Bissau	G. 0.00	Kambodscha	K. 0.40						
Burundi	B. 0.00	Indonesien	I. 0.00	Guinea-Bissau	G. 0.00	Kambodscha	K. 0.40						
Cambodja	C. 0.00	Indonesien	I. 0.00	Guinea-Bissau	G. 0.00	Kambodscha	K. 0.40						
Cameroon	C. 0.00	Indonesien	I. 0.00	Guinea-Bissau	G. 0.00	Kambodscha	K. 0.40						
Canada	C. 0.00	Indonesien	I. 0.00	Guinea-Bissau	G. 0.00	Kambodscha	K. 0.40						
Ceylon	C. 0.00	Indonesien	I. 0.00	Guinea-Bissau	G. 0.00	Kambodscha	K. 0.40						
Chile	C. 0.00	Indonesien	I. 0.00	Guinea-Bissau	G. 0.00	Kambodscha	K. 0.40						